From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

BELL'S RECORD.

We hope every man, be he a Democrat or Unionist, who wishes to give an intelligent vote, in view of the charge of unsoundness being made by Democratic journals against John Bell, will read his record. A purer, sounder, more Southern, more National record was never held by a Southern man. There is nothing inconsistent with Southern rights, nothing that is not at the same time National, because his record is based upon the Constitution. Read it and see what becomes of this miserable charge of unsoundness. Read! Read!! Read!!!

FOR COMPROMISE.

"He, sir, who shall renounce the extremes of both these great parties as dangerous to order and union—he, who by his talents, experience and weight of character shall succeed in placing himself at the head of a great constitutional party, and shall become the advocate of the administration of the Government upon the principles of Compromise as it was understood to have operated in the formation of the Constitution, will serve the highest gratitude of his country."—[See Congressional Debates vol. 5, p. 549.]

So spoke John Bell in 1829, and singular enough he now stands at the head of a Constitutional party pledged to the maintenance of the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the Laws.

DANGER OF DISUNION.

"Sir, I am no alarmist, but when I reflect upon all I see and hear connected with this subject, when I look at the growing distraction of the country, I feel myself justified in designating the sum of what I shall say upon this question, *as a plea for the Union.* Upon such a subject upon an occasion so interesting I shall not consider myself as the representative of any particular section or interest. I shall not consider myself either as a tariff or anti-tariff man. I claim to be considered, and to be heard as a representative of the whole country, most anxiously concerned for its permanent prosperity, its stability and glory. I claim to be heard as the advocate of higher interests than those which are the immediate subject of consideration."

So patriotically, so nobly spoke John Bell in 1832, when pleading for the Union. So National were the opinions in 1832, when South Carolina threatened to dissolve the Union upon the anti tariff plea.

ANTI-SECTIONAL.

"AS LONG AS MODERATION AND THE SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION shall preside over the administration of the federal government ANY FACTION WHICH SHALL SEEK TO DIVIDE THE UNION either by rousing a sense of INJUSTICE and INEQUALITY in the action of the Government in one section, or by seizing upon the DELICATE and INFLAMMABLE question of slavery in the other, can always be shorn of its strength and defeated in its object, without the slightest sensation in our system."

So, with prophetic vision spoke John Bell in 1835.

THE REAL DANGER TO OUR SYSTEM AS IN EVERY OTHER FREE GOVERNMENT, IS A VIOLENT PARTY ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF.

So spoke John Bell in 1835.

PRO-SLAVERY.

The proposition being to repeal the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery the vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atchison, BELL, Berrien, Clemens, Davis, Dawson, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule and Yulee—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, Dodge, Felch, Greene, HAMLIN, Jones, Miller, Norris Phelps, Pratt, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker and Whitcomb—30. (Cong. Globe, vol. 21, part 2, page 1254.

COMPROMISE.

"Sir, to suppose that there is one member of this body who is not ready to sacrifice, to concede something of his individual sentiments, to secure an adjustment of questions—were he untrammeled by pledges, to which he may owe his position here, and which he may not violate without dishonor—to suppose there is one man here from the North or the South, who, upon a cold and selfish calculation of personal advancement, would insist upon extreme issues, IS TO SUPPOSE HIM A WRETCH WHO DOES NOT DESERVE TO LIVE.

So spoke John Bell in 1850.

HUMANITY OF SLAVERY.

"But, sir, humanity to the slave, not less than justice to the master recommends the policy of diffusion and extension into any new territory adapted to his condition; and the reasons are too obvious to be misunderstood by the dullest intellect. No, sir it is not a principal of humanity that dictates the anti-extension policy of New York."

So spoke John Bell in 1850.

THE POWER OF OUR GOVERNMENT DUE TO SLAVERY.

"Sir, making all due allowances for American enterprise and the energies of free labor, with all the inspiring advantages of our favorite system of the Government I DOUBT WHETHER THE POWER AND THE RESOURCES OF THIS COUNTRY WOULD HAVE ATTAINED MORE THAN HALF THEIR PRESENT EXTRAORDINARY PROPORTIONS, BUT FOR THE SO MUCH REVILED INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY."

So spoke John Bell in 1850, and yet Southerners appear to believe that he is anti-slavery in his views. Away with such hypocrisy!

OPPOSED TO THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

"Is it wise, is it expedient to disturb the Missouri Compromise? Does the repeal of the slavery restriction clause of the act 1820, promise such important and beneficent results to the country that all objections should be yielded? What practical advantage or benefit to the country generally, or the South particularly, will the repeal of the Missouri Compromise secure? What has the South to gain by the measure? Will slavery be established in Kansas?"

So spoke John Bell in 1854.

RISE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PREDICTED.

"Sir, the tendency of this bill is to stimulate the formation of a sectional party."

So spoke John Bell in 1854, on the Kansas Bill.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

"Had I power by my voice, I would paralyze—I would crush this many-headed monster—this Kansas hydra at once."

So spoke John Bell in 1856.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE SAVED.

"Let power go into whatever hands it may, let us save the Union."

So spoke John Bell in 1856.

Did ever a mortal man stand before American people with a purer, more spotless, more unsullied, more National record than John Bell? And yet, men calling themselves Southerners affect to believe that he is too unsound, too unreliable on the institution of slavery for their support and confidence. Were charges more unjust, more ungenerous, more unfounded, ever instituted against any political aspirant. Let the united voice of every Southern State attest the patriotism and statesmanship of John Bell.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE PLOT TO DESTROY THE UNION—LETTER FROM THE HON. MR BOYCE.

Proofs of the plot to destroy the Union are multiplying every day, and as we conceive it to be the duty of every Editor who loves his country, and desires to save it from the horrors of civil war and anarchy, to give warning of what is impending, we shall lay before the public all the proof which we can find of the damnable plot now thickening for our destruction. In our last paper we published six columns of proofs of the atrocious scheme concocted by traitors who should be hung on a gallows higher than that of Haman, and below we lay before our readers a letter from William W. Boyce, a member of Congress from that hot bed of nullification and disunion, South Carolina. We earnestly entreat every man who sees this paper to read attentively Boyce's letter and see for himself the plot that is on foot. Boyce has spoken out boldly and told truths which others holding his treacherous sentiments have been afraid to avow. Hear what he says: "I have regarded this question in the same light for years, and I have considered the success of the Republican party in the Presidential election as involving the necessity of Revolution. So regarding, I have thought the great paramount object of our policy was *to let this Republican success occur,*" &c., &c. There it is, and there we have the whole Yancey Seceding and disunion scheme in a nutshell.—Yes, run a Breckinridge Ticket, *because* it has not a ghost of a chance of success *because* by dividing the vote of those opposed to the Black Republicans, Lincoln will be elected by the people, and *then will be achieved the "paramount object" of Traitors and Disunionists,* and then will begin the carnival of blood, desolation, and anarchy, the end of which can be seen by no other eye than that of the Almighty and Omniscient Disposer of human events. Union men! If you would not see your hearthstones desolate, your wives and daughters butchered, or subjected to a worse fate, and your now smiling fields drenched in the gore of civil and fratricidal war, awake and pronounce a righteous judgment on the Traitors who would open the "bloodiest picture in the book of Time."

From the Southern Guardian.

LETTER FROM HON. W. W. BOYCE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

SABINE FARM, Friday, Aug. 3d, 1860.

Gentlemen:—My high respect for you induces me to hasten to reply to your note.

If Lincoln be elected, I think *the Southern States should withdraw from the Union;* all, if not all, then as many as will, and if no other, *South Carolina alone,* in the promptest manner, and by the most direct means.

To comprehend the full significance of Lincoln's election, we must remember the principles, the character and the sentiment of the Republican party.

The vital principle of this party is negro equality, the only logical *finale* of which is emancipation. To see this, it is only necessary to look at their platform, which, though intended for obvious reasons of policy to appear conservative, yet raises the veil in part. This platform says, "We hold that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty," &c.; and this is the motion of Mr. Giddings. This is intended to include negroes. It follows, therefore, according to Republican faith, that no one can be rightfully held in slavery.

Slavery, then, is a great wrong.

The Republican party are bound, therefore, so far as their constitutional power goes, to remove that wrong. At present their practical point of attack is the Territories; when this question shall no longer exist, then the District of Columbia will receive their attention, and so on with the other outposts disposed of, then the movement necessarily must be directed against slavery in the States. The party will be bound to exercise its constitutional powers to destroy slavery in the States. It would be considered entirely constitutional by the Republicans to agitate the question so as to influence the South by moral means to abolish slavery. And as soon as the admission of new States, and the change of status of some of the border States furnished the necessary majority to change the Constitution, the Republican party would be sure to demand such change, and abolish slavery in the States. The Republican party has but one stopping place—emancipation. Mr. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, one of the ablest men in the Republican party, comprehended the mission of his party when he said in Boston, "I tell you here to-night, that the agitation of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic."

By the character of this party, I mean its sectionalism. It is a party confined entirely to the Northern States—both its candidates are Northern men. The idea of the majority section banding together for the purpose of seizing upon the Government, is at war with the spirit of the Constitution. The great idea of the Constitution is the equality of the States. The seizure of the Government by one section, is a practical revolution in the Government. The Northern States, and the Southern States sink into inferior condition. This is not the Union into which our fathers entered. *It was ushered in* by the administration of Washington, a Southern slaveholder, who had humbled England.

The new order of things which the Republican party propose to introduce would be inaugurated by the administration of Lincoln, a Northern Abolitionist, who would humble the South. Between these two administrations what a profound gulf. The first represented the perfect equality of the States, the second would represent the domination of the North and the subjugation of the South. A half dozen successful campaigns could not put the South in a more abject condition.

By the sentiment of this party—I mean its antagonism to the South—it requires no elaborate proof to show that the feeling of this party is that of hostility to the South. The tone of the Republican press, the temper of the public speeches, such as are delivered by Sumner and Lovejoy, and other leading men in the party, the sympathy for John Brown, the very agitation of the slavery question, and numerous other facts, which may be cited, show that the great passion on which the Republican party rests is hatred to the South.

Such being the Republican party, *for the South to consent to its domination is to consent to death, not that I apprehend any startling measures of aggression immediately.* No, its policy is too obviously a wise moderation, and its leaders are men of too much sagacity to be driven ahead of their programme. But the mere fact of such a party taking possession of the Federal Government with the acquiescence of the South will be the most fatal blow the South ever received. The whole power and patronage of the government will be placed upon the side of negro equality; the Northern majority adverse to us will be stimulated to new life: they will feel the exultation of being the master States. The Southern States, on the other hand, will be wounded in the prestige, their equality gone, hopeless of the future, they will be prepared to do what because they will have despaired of victory.

Great as are the moral effects, important practical results would also speedily follow. The patronage of the Administration would be used to build up a Republican party in the border slave States; and the Federal judiciary would be remodeled, so that the dogmas of fanaticism would become the decrees of the Supreme Court. Nor could we obtain peace by an abject submission if so inclined, the agitation would go on with increased volume, when it was found out to be victorious, and we would ultimately be forced to avoid all, or to resist under circumstances infinitely more discouraging than exist at present. To acquiesce in the vast powers of the Federal Government going into the hands of our would be masters, with the intention of resisting at some future time, would be to emulate the infatuation of the Numidian King, who delivered his treasures, his arms, his elephants and his deserters to the Romans, and then renewed the war, having needlessly deprived himself of the means of defence.

If the South acquiesces in a Republican Administration I think the question of negro equality is settled against us, and emancipation only a question of time. I have regarded this question in the same light for years, and I have considered the success of the Republican party in the Presidential election as involving the necessity of revolution. So regarding it, I have thought the great paramount object of our policy was to let this Republican success occur, if it must occur, under the most auspicious circumstances for a disruption, and those auspicious circumstances I thought would consist principally in the largest attainable sympathy North, and the greatest unity South. These conditions I thought were most likely to be reached by a wise and prudent moderation on the part of the South. And I accordingly advised and acted in that direction, and I am satisfied I never gave wiser counsels. I said to my constituents, last Summer, that we must act with the most consummate prudence *then,* in order to profit by the most desperate boldness if it became necessary to prudence give no pretext for the election of a Republican, boldness to relieve ourselves from such election if it must take place. My policy—prudence when prudence might be advantageous—boldness, when nothing else was left. The time is not approaching when, in my opinion, the only alternative will be boldness. If the Republican party triumph in the Presidential election, our State has no choice but to immediately withdraw from the Union. Nor is this so hazardous an undertaking as might be supposed at first sight.

Suppose we have done this. Then only two courses remain to our enemies. First they must let us alone—equality, they must attempt to coerce us. Either alternative will accomplish our purpose.

Suppose they let us alone—very good. We will have *Free trade with Europe* and get along very well in our happy insularity, far better than as a *degraded* satelite of a gorgeous system whose glory would be for others, whose shame for us alone. We would not have to pay any taxes, direct or indirect, to Northern Abolitionists—that would be some consolation.

Suppose they undertake to coerce us; then the Southern States are compelled to make common cause with us, and we wake up some morning and find the flag of a Southern Confederacy floating over us. That would be a great deal better than paying tribute to the John Brown sympathisers.

The South still has splendid cards in her hand, if she will only play them. The constitution of Northern society is artificial in the extreme. Immense wealth has been accumulated there. A few are richer than the Kings of the East; the multitude labor for their daily bread; much of this wealth is breath—the breath of credit. A civil convulsion will bring their paper system of credit tumbling about their ears. The first gun fired in civil war will cost them $500,000,000, and strikes will not be confined to the shoe makers, but will become epidemic. If Lincoln is elected, let us put them at defiance, and if they incline to try the last argument of kings against us—very well.—When, in sixty days, they have lost $500,000,000, and hear the curses of their unemployed mob, demanding bread or blood, perhaps the doctrine of negro equality will not be quite so popular, and the beginning of a powerful reaction may take place, the harbinger of long years of peace and fraternity. But if no reaction takes place, and our Northern tyrants persist in putting us to our mettle—very well. If nothing will do them but the sword, be it so.

Let us show that we can grasp the sword as well as they can—that we are not degenerate descendants of those glorious heroes from whom we draw our lineage. If the worst comes to the worst, we can but fall, sword in hand, fighting for all that makes life desirable—justice, equality and our country. But I have no fear as to the result, if it comes to a question of arms.—We can give blows as well as receive them, and we are as apt to have our Winter quarters in New Orleans.

But we do not desire war. We wish peace and fraternity in the Union if possible; but one thing there is which we are determined to have, in the Union or out of it—equality. Woe to those who would rob us of this, for they will bring calamities on their country, themselves and humanity.

WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

Messrs. D. E. PROVENCE, W. S. LYLEY.

☞ The Louisville Journal says:—"The friends of the Administration in the non-slaveholding States make a show of supporting Breckinridge, but, knowing perfectly well that they cannot possibly accomplish anything for Breckinridge in their section, they will, when the day of election arives, cast their votes generally for Lincoln.

The Journal is rather severe upon the friends of the "Yancey ticket," but there is some reason for so saying. The billing and cooing just now going on at the North between the friends of Lincoln and Breckinridge, leaves a wide margin for reflection.—*Sugar Planter.*

After Him.—The federal hounds are after the Raleigh Post Master for having voted for Badger and demand his removal. If he add to this the sin of supporting Douglas we suppose he will certainly have to "walk the plank." About as much freedom in being a *galley slave* as being an office holder under the present *Reign of Terror.*—*Newbern Progress.*

☞ Little Delaware will give a tremendous majority for Bell and Everett. The editor of the Wilmington *Commonwealth* says: "Everybody everywhere has gone over to Bell and Everett. We hear nothing but Bell and Everett whatever we go."

Letter from Hon. JOHN BELL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30, 1860.

To Daniel Sayre, Esq., Editor of the Post:

Dear Sir: It is known to many persons in this section of the State, that some time since I addressed a letter of inquiry to the Hon. John Bell, particularly as to his endorsement of the American and Whig platform of February, 1856. On last Saturday I received his reply; with which, and as a part thereof, he sends me extracts from his speeches and references to his votes, touching the subjects of inquiry, thus re-announcing the opinions expressed and indicated by those speeches and votes:

Mr. Bell thus distinctly announces, in my judgment, the following propositions:

1. A distinct repudiation of Wilmot Proviso.
2. A distinct repudiation of "squatter sovereignty" as long ago as 1848.
3. A distinct announcement that the Territories are the common property of the States composing the Union; and that the citizens of each State have the right to go into such Territories with their property of every description, and whilst there, to have protection to property and persons.
4. That slavery, as it exists among us, is civilly, morally, and religiously right; sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States, by the Bible, and by the practice of men in all ages; and that it ought to be extended.

The record of Mr. Bell, running through a period of more than a quarter of a century, gives the strongest assurance of his fidelity to the institutions of the South, the land of his birth; and of his love to the Constitution and Union of our fathers.

These opinions of Mr. Bell, so long entertained and acted on in public life, afford to us of the South, a stronger guaranty against wrong than the sudden announcements of eleventh hour converts.

I am on the eve of leaving for Texas on private business of importance, and have no time now to elaborate.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS H. WATTS.

NASHVILLE, July 23d, 1860.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 9th instant was received ten days since, and it is due to you, as well as myself, to state the causes which have delayed my answer to this late day; to explain what, otherwise, might be imputed to me as a discourtesy. Such a statement is due to numerous other gentlemen, who, in the last month or six weeks, have addressed letters of inquiry to me, from different quarters of the country, as to my views, and opinions on the more prominent questions at issue in the pending canvass, and which have received no answer.

To the inquiries in all such letters, there was but one reply, as I conceived, which could, consistently and properly, be made under the circumstances of my position; which was to refer the writers to my past course; to the views and opinions I have heretofore held and expressed on the subjects or questions embraced in their letters. But it appeared to me that a reply, containing nothing more than such a general reference, without pointing out the particular votes, speeches and other evidences of what I had said or done in connection with the questions made the subjects of inquiry, or stating where they were to be found, would be ungracious, to say the least of it. To make such references in my answers would far exceed the ordinary limits of a letter, and I concluded that it would be more convenient and satisfactory to both parties, to accompany my answers with a printed collection of such of my speeches and letters as have direct bearing upon the subjects of controversy; or of such copious extracts therefrom, as to leave nothing to be supplied by further quotations from them. The preparation of such a compilation was immediately commenced, by a member of the Central Union Committee of Tennessee. It is now completed, and I transmit, herewith, a copy of it, printed in the "National Union." It was issued from the press a week later than was anticipated by me, and hence my answer to your letter, as well as to others, has been delayed a week beyond the time I had proposed to myself to answer them.

For the reasons which impel me to decline any further answer to the inquiries in your letter, I refer you to the first and second pages of the "National Union." You will observe that the ground there taken is, that it would be inconsistent with the declared views of the Convention which placed me in the position I now occupy before the public to make any new declarations of principles. But I do not choose to shelter myself under the authority of the nominating convention against any reproach I may incur in consequence of the course I have thought it my duty to pursue in relation to this subject. Had I been a member of the Convention, I would have resisted the adoption of any platform, or other declaration of principles, not embraced or implied in the three fundamental propositions or objects intended to be maintained and secured by the National Union party, and which constitute the basis of its organization: "The Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws." The great aim of the National Union party is to restore peace, with justice to both sections of the Union—not to perpetuate strife.

Whatever may be the policy or designs of others, North and South, who, in their letters, have insisted upon their right, as a matter of principle, to call upon me to declare my views and opinions upon any or all of the questions which have become the subject of controversy in the present canvass, and contend that I cannot refuse compliance with their demands without a violation of the obligation they assume to exist, on my part as a candidate for public place, I have no distrust of your sincerety and good faith in making the earnest appeals to me, which you do in your letter, to take a course, which I hope you will, upon reflection, perceive would not be in conformity with the intentions and expectations of those who chose me to be their leader, and the representative of their policy and principles; nor do I doubt your sincere desire to support the Union ticket, if you can do so consistently with your sense of public duty. It is, therefore, with deep regret, that I find myself constrained to differ with you in any of your views, and most of all to have to say to you, that I cannot go beyond the record of my political life in responding to the questions presented in your letter.

If, in the authentic exposition of my course upon the subject of slavery, running through a period of twenty-five years, you can find nothing to inspire you with confidence that, in the event of my election, I would so employ the power and influence of the Executive Department of the Government, as to give no just ground of complaint to the South, or any other section of the Union, while I regret the loss of your support and that of your friends, I could not reasonably expect to receive it.

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter you may think proper.

I am, with great respect and the most friendly regard, your obedient servant,
JOHN BELL.

COL. THOMAS H. WATTS.

Glorious Prospects.—The prospects of the Union party, says the N. York Clipper, are every day looming up with grander and more magnificent proportions.—Most cheering intelligence is continually pouring in upon the National Executive Committee from all parts of the country. The fact is now apparent that the contest will be practically narrowed down to Bell and Everett on the one side, and Lincoln and Hamlin on the other. The issue is simply between nationality and sectionalism, between the friends of the Union and the Constitution and their enemies. In such a contest there is no alternative for conservative men anywhere. To vote for either Breckinridge or Douglas will be simply throwing away suffrage for the benefit of the Republican party. In the North the Republicans are making all the thunder for Breckinridge, to keep him in the field for their benefit, and to divide the conservative vote and keep it away from Bell and Everett.

Impressed with these facts, the people are moving in masses to rally under the Union party banner. Recruits are daily coming in from all quarters, not by hundreds and thousands but by tens of thousands. The National Executive Committee at Washington are working assiduously and with confidence and success. It is only necessary that their efforts should be seconded cordially and promptly by the State and local executive committees, and by the masses of the conservative people in every State and county and precinct, to insure a triumph unprecedented since the days of 1840.

☞ Some of the Breckinridge-Yancey Editors have discovered the mare's nest that John Bell voted against the rule forbidding the reception of Abolition Petitions by the House of Representatives, and from this fact draw the inference that his tendencies are towards Abolition. These Editors little dreamed how much their eagle would prove, *for Senator Clingman voted on the subject of the Abolition petitions precisely as Mr. Bell did,* and if Bell's vote tinctures him with abolition, Senator Clingman is in like manner tinctured for giving the same vote. But the truth is, time has proved that both Mr. Bell and Mr. Clingman voted exactly right. Although we did not think so at the time, we have long since been convinced that the South made a very bad, and mischievous mistake, in refusing "to receive the abolition petitions." This refusal enabled the Abolitionists to connect with their execrable cause, the championship of "the sacred right of petition," and attracted thousands to their black banner, who would never have been found under it if the petitions had been received, and the prayers of them rejected.

The Breckinridge Yancey men will in vain search John Bell's record to find one act of his which was not in conformity with the constitution and the rights of all the parties to it.—*Raleigh Register.*

How it was Done.—The Baltimore Clipper, referring to the recent election in Stonington, Conn., says, "all united to defeat the sectional candidates. The ticket was elected by a two-thirds vote, against the combined efforts of the Republicans. Two-thirds of the officers elected, including the Warden, and Bell and Everett men. This is an evidence of what can be done by a union of the opponents of Republicans for the sake of the Union. Let the *friends* of Bell and Everett every where mark this result. The Republicans were defeated in one of their strongholds, and two-thirds of all the officers elected are Bell and Everett men. The Bell and Everett men were not badly sold in that transaction, notwithstanding the lamentations of the New York Tribune and its Republican allies. A victory was achieved, it was a substantial victory that points the way that other and more important triumphs may be won, and the election of Bell and Everett insured in November.

INFATUATION.

The respective friends of Douglas and Breckinridge in the South, admit that the great desideratum is to defeat Lincoln.—They admit that if Bell was elected the country would be safe under his administration, and they cannot but see that neither Breckinridge or Douglas can be elected by the people, and yet they prefer to quarrel with each other instead of uniting upon Bell, whose prospects of an election are notoriously much better than those of either Breckinridge or Douglas. We say that this is rank infatuation on the part of any man who does not wish to see Lincoln elected, and Mr. Yancey's scheme of precipitating the Cotton States into a Revolution carried out.

Raleigh Register.

DISMAY IN THE CAMP.

The result of the elections in Missouri and Kentucky has produced a perfect panic in the ranks of the Breckinridge leaders about Washington City, and they are now begging for a Union with the old line democracy the supporters of Douglas; but the old liners won't fuse, and the Seceders are beginning to feel all the power of their real position. We learn from a reliable source at Washington that the leaders of the Breckinridge faction there do not now count on more than two or three certain States, unless they can get the friends of Douglas to unite. The old liners, the friends of Douglas will unite, but they will unite on Douglas—no one else. The may put that in their pipes and smoke it.—*Newbern Progress.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large.

HON GEO. E. BADGER, of Wake.
DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

Districts.

1st District, J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2d " CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3d " O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th " L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th " A. G. FOSTER of Randolph.
6th " HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7th " WM P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th " TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

PLATFORM

Of the Constitutional Union Party.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Constitutional Union Party, in National Convention at Baltimore:

"Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and, at the same time, to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore—

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principle other than

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,
THE UNION OF THE STATES; AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS;

and that, as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the People, and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

ANOTHER DISUNION SIGN—NEAR HOME.

W. R. MYERS, of Charlotte, having submitted to the Breckinridge Club of Mecklenburg county, the following proposition, said Club took a vote on it, the 23d instant, and it was *rejected:*

Proposition.—"If the vote of this State will elect Douglas, or place him in the House; and that vote will neither elect Breckinridge nor place him in the House, may the Douglas democrats rest assured that the vote will be cast for Douglas."

This course on the part of the Yancey-Breckinridgers, shows the uncompromising spirit they entertain, and also the heartlessness of their professions when they cry out *save the Country.* Is it not so? Their *uncompromise* choice between all the candidates for the Presidency now before the people of the Country, is Breckinridge. If he is defeated, they expect (and we believe they desire) Lincoln to be elected; and in that event, they propose to resist his inauguration. Rather than vote for Douglas or Bell, as a means of defeating the sectional candidate Lincoln, they are willing to plung the country into dangers and troubles the end of which no man can foresee.

Verily, whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad.

Will the Douglas democrats of North Carolina submit to the unbending terms of the Breckinridgers? It is not reasonable to expect it. They will most naturally prefer to adhere to Douglas, or if duty should admonish them to support some one else, as a means of defeating Lincoln, it will require the sacrifice of neither principle nor pride to give their votes for Bell—a national candidate in the true sense,—offered to the Country as a Union, National candidate and not as a partizan.

☞ The Western *Democrat* says it thinks Breckinridge will be elected by the people, "and the probability is that Bell will not carry one State in the Union." The *Democrat* is certainly jesting. It is said that Mr. Douglas thinks Breckinridge can't possibly carry more than two States, and frankly confesses that Bell and Everett will beat both him and Breckinridge. There is think *vs.* think; and we think Douglas' think is the best think. Why, neighbor, how do you read the signs of the Times? The recent elections have had a startling effect;—have you not felt it? The New York *Herald,* since the elections in Missouri, N. Carolina, Kentucky, and Alabama, has given up Breckinridge as *no go,* and has gone right over to Bell and Everett. Bell is bound to win in nearly all the Southern States, (if for no better reason,) because the democracy have too many candidates in the field. Suppose Douglas carries only 15,000 of the Democracy of Virginia and Breckinridge the remainder. Bell will carry the State, if the Union men come out as they did last year. Similar results may be expected in all those States where there is a warm contest between the two candidates of the Democratic party, as there will be in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Ketucky, &c. That is the way it looks to us. As to Tennessee, Massachusetts and Maryland, they have been conceded to Bell, almost universally, from the beginning. And with the present arrangement in New York, which is likely to be extended into other States in the North and East, the prospect looms up big with the most encouraging hopes for Bell and Everett.

STATE FAIR.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Press, over the signature of "P." reminds the public that ten months have elapsed since the last annual State Fair, and that only two remain to prepare for the exhibition of 1860. Politics has engrossed, and will, until Nov., occupy so much of public attention that it would not be surprising if the Fair did not receive the usual amount of attention. The proper officers at Raleigh are, however, making the usual preparations, and it is expected there, that there will be no diminution of public interest. "P." tells us that the Salisbury Brass Band will probably be engaged for the week, and makes it an occasion for rallying the members of the State Society and others to attend. P. speaks in very complimentary terms of our Band—lays it on *rather thick,* perhaps,)—and we shall be pleased to hear that their services have been secured. They have made very considerable improvement since they appeared on the *Fair grounds* as a Band, and we have not a doubt they will fully sustain their reputation as a musical corps.

[From the Daily Rough Notes.]

DISUNION.

The ribald cry of "*disunion*" raised by the friends respectively of Douglas and Bell against those true patriots who are supporting Breckinridge and Lane, is unworthy of those who employ it, and unjust to the party accused. Wherefore hear we this cry from men, whom, in all the relations of life, we regard as honorable and true? What is there in the Breckinridge platform that these self styled *Union* men can object to? Has a solitary friend of Douglas or Bell in North Carolina or else where pointed out a single word or sentence in the Breckinridge platform that ought to be expunged, either because it expresses sentiments inimical to the Union or to the personal or state rights of any person or State in this wide Union? Not one. The Bell and Douglas men equally, but for different reasons ignore the Breckinridge platform; because they know that every word and sentence which it contains breathes unadulterated allegiance to the Union, so long as the constitutional compact can be enforced. They can't point to a right which it claims that ought not to be enforced. They can't point to a right which it claims that ought not to be *enforced.* They can't point to a wrong of which it complains that ought not to be redressed.

Of course no one expects to see disunion in your platform. But look at the circumstances under which you came into the field, and mark the language of your Rhetts, Yanceys & Boyces, and all your disunion crew in the South. You know better than to put disunion in your platform.

NOBLE AND TRUE.

To all charges against the Nationality of EDWARD EVERETT, emanating from whatever source, we oppose the following extract from the speech of John C. Breckinridge made on the 21st of December, 1859, at Frankfort:

"There is another element at the North, not large but NOBLE AND TRUE. It consists of the scattered cohorts of the *old whig party,* of men like EVERETT, Choate and their associates, whose CONSERVATISM, CULTURE AND PATRIOTISM REBELLED AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN ALLIANCE."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

Received by Robert P. Dick, Esq., Aug. 22d, 1860, from New Port, R. I.:

I will attend the Convention at Raleigh on the 30th instant.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Louisville, August 21.—Letters have been addressed from Lexington to the N. York *Herald* and Charleston *Mercury,* by Samuel C. Reid, Jr., of Louisiana, on the authority of Mr. Breckinridge, contradictory of the reports of his withdrawal, and saying that he will, in a few days reply to the charges of his enemies.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Norwich, August 21.—Judge Douglas arrived at Norwich to-day, at noon. He was most cordially received and handsomely welcomed to Connecticut.

He spoke for two hours upon the parade ground this afternoon, to between 10,000 and 15,000 people, in reply to a handsome welcome by Col. J. T. Wait.

He leaves for New York to-night, and will arrive to-morrow morning by steamboat C. Vanderbilt.

From Missouri.—We make the following extract from a letter received at this office yesterday from Versailles, Morgan county, Mo.:—*Nash. Patriot.*

"Bell and Everett stock is going up every day in this county; and we will surely carry the State for them in November. The Union party, on all hands, are proud of their standard bearers, and wide awake, up and doing. They are not satisfied with being confident of success, they want to completely annihilate the Democratic party.

☞ There is one fact which we think should excite deep and earnest and solemn reflection at this time in the minds of the whole American people. It is that there is not, so far as our countrymen have the means of judging, a solitary disunionist in the United States, who doesn't give a zealous and active support to the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. Is not that a fact whose terrible import can be read by every man that isn't too blind to behold the sun in heaven at noon-day!

Louisville Journal.

In Maryland, the Douglas party have a full electoral ticket in the field.